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Compilation on Mexico

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[1–2]

2. Mexico was invited by several human rights bodies and mechanisms to become a party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[3] the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure,[4] the International Labour Organization (ILO) Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), the ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), the ILO Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81), the ILO Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129), the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189),[5] the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)[6] and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961).[7]

3. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Mexico consider withdrawing the reservations made to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.[8] The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families urged Mexico to make the declaration under article 76 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.[9] The Committee on Enforced Disappearances, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) encouraged Mexico to recognize the Committee's competence under articles 31 and 32 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.[10]

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4. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances welcomed the cooperation of Mexico with its urgent action procedure.[11] From 2012 to 18 January 2017, it had registered 277 urgent action requests for Mexico,[12] including one related to the 2014 disappearances of 43 students in Ayotzinapa.[13]

5. The mandate of OHCHR in Mexico had been established through an agreement with the Government in 2002.[14]

6. The High Commissioner for Human Rights visited Mexico in 2015.[15]

7. Mexico had contributed annually, including to the torture and indigenous funds, to OHCHR.[16]

III. National human rights framework[17]

8. Four Committees welcomed the National Human Rights Programme 2014–2018.[18] Two Committees also welcomed the National Development Plan 2013–2018.[19]

9. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities urged Mexico to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission.[20] The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions stressed the need to strengthen the capacities and autonomy of the National Human Rights Commission and the 32 state human rights commissions.[21] The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders raised similar concerns.[22]

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination[23]

10. Four Committees welcomed the 2014 reform of the Federal Act on Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination,[24] and noted the National Programme for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2014–2018.[25] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights noted the existence of a federal law against discrimination, and that 32 federative entities had similar laws, but expressed concern about the lack of legislative harmonization.[26]

11. In 2013, Mexico informed the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination that the 2010 National Survey on Discrimination had revealed discrimination towards people of African descent primarily in Guerrero, Oaxaca, Tabasco and Veracruz.[27]

12. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the prevalence of discrimination against indigenous, Afro-Mexican and migrant children, children with disabilities, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex children, children in street situations and children living in poverty and in rural areas.[28] Two other Committees raised similar concerns.[29]

13. While taking note of the measures adopted to combat violence and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, the Special Rapporteur on summary executions was dismayed to learn about the recurrence of violence against them.[30] The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders raised similar concerns.[31]

2. Development, the environment, and business and human rights[32]

14. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that Mexico had not taken sufficient measures to address pollution, and that the use of pesticides or chemicals particularly affected indigenous children.[33]

15. The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises noted business-related human rights abuses, but recognized initiatives to better align policies and practices with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The National Human Rights Programme 2014–2018 included specific reference to the promotion of human rights in policies and activities of enterprises.[34]

16. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico step up its efforts to ensure the prompt adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.[35] The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises and the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders made similar recommendations.[36]

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person[37]

17. The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders noted that despite some progress, the level of violence in Mexico remained alarmingly high.[38] The Special Rapporteur on summary executions highlighted the disturbing level of violence and regretted the excessive use of force and extrajudicial killings by the army and the police.[39] The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression expressed similar concerns.[40]

18. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was seriously concerned that armed violence, drug trafficking and the fight against organized crime had resulted in the killing of numerous children, including extrajudicial killings, such as the Tlatlaya case.[41]

19. OHCHR expressed concern at the adoption of the draft interior security law which, through a lack of precision, would provoke uncertainty and generate confusion between the notions of national, internal and public security, and would consolidate a security model that had failed to produce the desired results.[42] Several special procedure mandate holders raised similar concerns.[43]

20. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances noted that disappearances were widespread in much of the territory of Mexico. The enforced disappearance in 2014 of 43 students in the State of Guerrero attested to the serious challenges the country faced in the prevention, investigation and punishment of enforced disappearances.[44]

21. OHCHR welcomed the 2017 adoption of the General Act on the Enforced Disappearance of Persons, which would help to combat a serious and extensive violation of human rights. It noted that the Act criminalized enforced disappearance, set out rules to combat impunity, created the National Missing Persons System and established the procedure for declaring a person missing due to disappearance, but called for sufficient resources to be provided to ensure the Act's effective implementation.[45] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances also welcomed the new law and called for its implementation.[46]

22. The Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment noted that torture and ill-treatment were generalized in Mexico; he had received many credible complaints from victims that pointed to the frequent use of torture and ill-treatment in various parts of the country. Torture was mainly used from the moment a person was detained until he or she was brought before the judicial authority, its purpose being to extract confessions.[47] The Special Rapporteur recommended that Mexico guarantee the independence of human rights commissions and the national preventive mechanism.[48] The Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture recommended prioritizing unannounced inspections.[49]

23. In March 2018, OHCHR published a report entitled "Double injustice: report on human rights violations in the investigation of the Ayotzinapa case", in which it had concluded that there were strong grounds to believe that at least 34 people detained during

the early stages of the investigation into the disappearance of 43 students had been tortured and many of them arbitrarily detained.[50]

24. OHCHR welcomed the 2017 adoption of the General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as a tool for battling one of the most critical challenges facing Mexico. It noted that the Act established an absolute prohibition on torture throughout the country under a common definition, excluded the use of evidence obtained through torture, and strengthened the national mechanism for the prevention of torture.[51]

25. OHCHR welcomed the promulgation of the National Criminal Enforcement Act and called on the authorities throughout the country to ensure its prompt and effective implementation, noting that it was an Act that marked an advance for protection of the human rights of persons deprived of their liberty.[52]

26. The Special Rapporteur on summary executions acknowledged the measures adopted to increase the structural capacity of prisons and to improve access to health care and social engagement. However, he regretted that he had not received information on measures taken to protect prisoners from threats to their life and physical integrity.[53] The Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture noted that detention conditions were poor, especially in all municipal centres visited.[54]

27. The Subcommittee again recommended that Mexico adopt the legislative measures necessary to eliminate preventive custody from the legal framework.[55] In April 2018, OHCHR welcomed the Chamber of Deputies' adoption of the draft constitutional reform that would put an end to preventive custody, and called on the Senate of the Republic to adopt it as a matter of urgency.[56]

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[57]

28. While welcoming the 2014 reform of the Code of Military Justice, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances noted with concern that the Code still allowed military jurisdiction for federal and ordinary offences, including cases of enforced disappearances committed by a military officer against another military officer.[58]

29. The Special Rapporteurs on summary executions and on human rights defenders welcomed the progress made through the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure and noted the need for its full implementation.[59] OHCHR welcomed the entry into force of the new criminal justice system and called on the authorities to ensure correct implementation of the justice system reforms throughout the country.[60]

30. The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders noted that approximately 98 per cent of all crimes in Mexico remained unsolved.[61]

31. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances was concerned that there had been no significant progress in the investigation and punishment of those responsible for enforced disappearances allegedly committed during the "dirty war".[62] The Special Rapporteur on summary executions regretted that restrictions had been placed on public access to records on the dirty war.[63]

32. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances and other Committees welcomed the adoption of the Victims Act (2013)[64] and the establishment of the Executive Commission for Victim Support.[65] The Committee on Enforced Disappearances was, however, concerned that the Act had not been fully implemented.[66] The Committee on Migrant Workers raised similar concerns.[67]

33. UNHCR recommended that Mexico ensure access to justice for migrants, asylum seekers and refugees by strengthening the Special Unit for the Investigation of Crimes against Migrants within the Attorney General's Office and the State-level offices of the special prosecutor for offences committed against migrants.[68]

34. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) noted the progress made within the Mexican judicial system, such as the issuance of a protocol on including a gender perspective when reaching judgments and of sentences to guarantee access to justice for women. Nevertheless, gender stereotypes still

prevailed in judges' interpretation of the law and gender inequalities were not fully taken into account during legal proceedings.[69]

35. The Special Rapporteur on summary executions recommended that secondary legislation be adopted in order to make the State Attorney General's Office fully independent of the executive branch.[70] OHCHR encouraged Mexico to establish an independent national institute of expert and forensic services.[71] OHCHR urged Mexico to create an effective and independent Attorney General's Office.[72]

36. The Special Rapporteur on summary executions regretted the insufficient progress made regarding the independence of the system of public defenders at the federal level and in all states.[73]

37. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico adopt the measures necessary to ensure that economic, social and cultural rights were enforceable at all levels of the judicial system.[74]

38. The same Committee was concerned about the high levels of corruption and impunity.[75] The Committee on the Rights of the Child raised the same issue.[76]

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[77]

39. The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders reported extensively about the criminalization of the work of human rights defenders and journalists.[78] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was extremely concerned about the serious acts of violence committed against human rights defenders.[79] The Committee on Enforced Disappearances was concerned about the alleged persecution of and threats against the relatives of victims of enforced disappearance and human rights defenders.[80] The Committee on Migrant Workers raised similar concerns.[81] The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders described the risks facing women human rights defenders.[82]

40. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations made reference to allegations of acts of violence against trade unionists.[83]

41. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression noted that the pervasive assault on journalists and journalism presented the most immediate and challenging threat to freedom of expression in Mexico. He also noted the dismissal of critical journalists by media outlets at the demand of the authorities, and the lack of pluralism in the property and the editorial line of the media system.[84]

42. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances, the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression took note of the specific mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists.[85] Human rights experts urged Mexico to redouble its efforts to protect journalists.[86] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico should ensure the effective functioning of the national protection mechanism, inter alia, by revising and improving current protection strategies and by allocating appropriate human, financial and technical resources.[87]

43. In June 2017, OHCHR condemned acts of digital espionage and harassment targeting journalists, anti-corruption activists and human rights defenders, and members of their families.[88] The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders raised similar concerns.[89] United Nations experts also called for an independent and impartial investigation into the use of spyware against human rights defenders and journalists.[90]

44. The Human Rights Committee considered it necessary to ensure implementation of laws and measures adopted to guarantee the decriminalization of defamation.[91] The Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression noted that the recent legislation on government advertising did not establish clear rules regarding its objectives, allocation criteria and procedures, and oversight mechanisms.[92]

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery[93]

45. The Committee on Migrant Workers welcomed the adoption of the General Act on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Trafficking in Persons and the Provision of Protection and Assistance to Trafficking Victims.[94] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women raised concerns about the implementation of the Act.[95]

46. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the persistence of trafficking in children, particularly migrant and indigenous children and girls, for sexual exploitation and forced labour.[96]

47. The Committee on Migrant Workers continued to be particularly concerned about the violation of the human rights of migrant activists, noting that they were subjected to violence and threats by the action of organized crime groups and trafficking networks.[97]

5. Right to privacy and family life[98]

48. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico should adopt appropriate measures to combat gender stereotypes in the family and in society as a whole, including campaigns to raise awareness of the equitable distribution of family responsibilities between men and women.[99]

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[100]

49. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that, despite the efforts made, working conditions in the agricultural and domestic service sectors remained precarious.[101] The Committee recommended that Mexico should continue working to reduce levels of unemployment and underemployment, using a comprehensive employment strategy that gave priority to groups disproportionately at risk of unemployment.[102]

50. The same Committee was concerned about the difficulties and discriminatory practices that women faced when attempting to enter the labour market, such as being forced to take a pregnancy test at the time of hiring.[103] UN-Women reported that there were 2.4 million domestic workers in Mexico, 90 per cent of whom were women and 99 per cent worked informally.[104]

51. UN-Women noted that the gender wage gap was evident in all occupational groups, reaching between 15 and 20 per cent for work of equal value.[105] The ILO Committee of Experts recalled that pay differentials continued to be one of the most persistent forms of inequality between women and men.[106] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women raised similar concerns.[107]

52. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico ensure that the labour inspectorate had appropriate terms of reference and the resources necessary to allow it to monitor working conditions in all sectors.[108]

2. Right to social security[109]

53. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that approximately 57 per cent of workers were employed in the informal economy.[110] Accordingly, it recommended that Mexico establish a social security system that guaranteed universal social protection and provided adequate benefits for all.[111]

3. Right to an adequate standard of living[112]

54. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that, in spite of the measures adopted to combat poverty, levels of poverty and inequality remained high.[113] The Committee on the Rights of the Child remained concerned about the prevalence of child poverty.[114]

55. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico formulate a comprehensive national strategy to protect and promote the right to adequate food.[115]

56. The same Committee noted with concern that the measures adopted by Mexico had been insufficiently effective in tackling the housing shortage, in particular the availability of social housing and housing accessible to the most disadvantaged groups.[116]

57. The same Committee was concerned that lack of effective coordination between federal, state and municipal authorities, insufficient funding and lack of appropriate infrastructure were impeding access to quality drinking water and adequate sanitation services.[117]

58. UNHCR noted that asylum seekers and refugees continued to face several challenges to their full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights due to obstacles in obtaining the Unique Population Registry Code.[118]

4. Right to health[119]

59. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico intensify its efforts to ensure that the entire population had access to adequate, affordable and quality health services.[120]

60. While noting measures to reduce child and maternal mortality, the Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about high child and maternal mortality rates among indigenous and rural populations and high maternal mortality among adolescents.[121]

61. Both Committees were concerned that legislation governing voluntary termination of pregnancy differed between the various federative entities, giving rise to serious discrepancies in access to abortion services and disproportionately affecting women with low incomes and those belonging to the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups.[122] The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Mexico review and harmonize federal and state legislation with a view to decriminalizing abortion and ensuring access to legal abortion at least in cases of rape, incest and danger to the girl's life and health.[123] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the recent amendments to the General Health Law, which permitted conscientious objection.[124]

62. UNHCR was pleased to note that migrants, asylum seekers and refugees could receive medical treatment and HIV and sexually transmitted infection medication at no cost and regardless of immigration status.[125]

5. Right to education[126]

63. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) stated that from 2013 to date, Mexico had achieved advances in terms of constitutional provisions, legislation and educational programmes, including the inclusion in the Constitution of the right to compulsory quality education. It noted that the General Law on Education had also been revised, and several provisions that promoted non-discrimination and the culture of inclusion had been reformed in June 2016.[127]

64. UNESCO noted that Mexico had adopted the National School Coexistence Programme concerning the school environment and the prevention of bullying and school violence. The Programme addressed the recognition of prejudices linked to diversity, and the identification of sexual abuse, school bullying and child abuse.[128]

65. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico improve the quality of its education by increasing the number of qualified teachers, improving infrastructure and educational materials, and strengthening education in indigenous languages.[129]

66. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about millions of children between 3 and 17 years of age who did not attend school, persistent challenges for vulnerable children in accessing quality education, and high rates of school dropouts.[130]

67. While welcoming early childhood development measures, the Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the low coverage of early childhood education.[131]

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women[132]

68. The Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed deep concern about the persistent patriarchal attitudes and gender stereotypes that discriminated against girls and women, resulting in an extremely high prevalence of violence against them.[133]

69. The Committee was also concerned about the very high number of femicides in Mexico and the level of impunity in that regard.[134] UN-Women stated that violence against women and girls was one of the most serious, widespread and tolerated violations of human rights in Mexico, where 66 per cent of women had suffered at least one incident of emotional, economic, physical or sexual violence or discrimination during their lives. However, Mexico had one of the most advanced policy frameworks in the region, with specific federal and state level laws, the classification of femicide as an autonomous crime, and the existence of a unique mechanism, the Gender Alert Mechanism, which had entered into force in 13 states.[135]

70. Two Committees welcomed the Comprehensive Programme to Prevent, Address, Punish and Eliminate Violence against Women 2014–2018.[136] Three Committees were concerned about the high incidence of gender-based violence.[137] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the limited human, technical and financial resources allocated to the National Women's Institute.[138]

71. UN-Women noted that migrant, asylum-seeking and refugee women faced acute risks of kidnapping, disappearance, sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking, and other serious harm.[139] UNHCR raised similar concerns.[140]

72. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the progress achieved through the national programme for equal opportunities and non-discrimination against women covering the period 2013–2018. [141] UN-Women recommended that Mexico implement measures aimed at bridging the gaps in women's access to decision-making positions in the executive and the judiciary.[142]

2. Children[143]

73. The Committee on Migrant Workers noted challenges regarding the full implementation of the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents.[144] The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that the implementing regulation of the Act had not been adopted, that many federal laws relating to children had still to be harmonized with the Act and that many states had not adopted legislation on children's rights, as required by the Act.[145]

74. The Committee on Migrant Workers welcomed the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents (2015) and the Federal Office for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (2015).[146] Two Committees welcomed the National Strategy to Prevent Adolescent Pregnancies (2015).[147] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Mexico ensure sufficient human and financial support for the full implementation of the national strategy for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy.[148]

75. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that the inadequate supervision of alternative care institutions resulted in child abuse and neglect, such as in the "Casitas del Sur" and "La Gran Familia" (Mama Rosa) institutions.[149]

76. It was also concerned about the high prevalence of child marriage and about reported cases of forced marriage, especially involving indigenous girls.[150] UN-Women noted that, although child marriage was prohibited by law in most Mexican states, four of them still allowed exceptions to marriage before the age of 18.[151]

77. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the high prevalence of sexual violence against children, particularly girls.[152] It was deeply concerned that hundreds of children had been sexually abused for years by clerics of the Catholic Church and other religious institutions, with impunity.[153]

78. It was also concerned that children in street situations continued to suffer from violence and abuse, and that many girls were victims of sexual exploitation and abuse.[154]

79. While noting the Constitutional reform raising the minimum age of employment to 15 years, the Committee remained deeply concerned that many children worked and a high percentage was involved in the worst forms of child labour.[155]

80. The same Committee was concerned about the recruitment of children by armed groups.[156] The Special Rapporteur on summary executions raised similar concerns.[157]

81. While welcoming the 2014 Constitutional reform recognizing the right to birth registration, the Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that the number of indigenous, Afro-Mexican and migrant children and children living in remote areas who were registered at birth remained low.[158]

3. Persons with disabilities[159]

82. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities welcomed the National Programme for the Advancement and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities 2014–2018, the National Programme of Work and Employment for Persons with Disabilities 2014–2018 and the Programme for the Protection, Rehabilitation and Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities.[160]

83. The same Committee was concerned at discrimination against persons with disabilities, and that, in some states, action was still pending on the adoption of laws prohibiting discrimination on grounds of disability.[161] It recommended that Mexico harmonize its laws with the Convention, so that all federal states eliminated pejorative terminology relating to persons with disabilities.[162]

84. Concerned at the lack of protection against violence and abuse for children with disabilities, it urged Mexico to eliminate all forms of domestic or institutional violence against children with disabilities.[163]

85. The same Committee recommended that Mexico design a national accessibility plan applicable to the physical environment, transport, information and communications.[164]

86. The Committee noted with concern that persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities had frequently been the subject of declarations of non-liability in the context of criminal proceedings,[165] and that they had been denied the right to vote.[166]

87. It recommended that Mexico boost access-to-employment programmes for persons with disabilities.[167]

88. It was concerned about the lack of accessible schools and didactic materials, including textbooks in Braille and sign language interpreters.[168]

89. It was also concerned about restrictions on the right of women with disabilities to access sexual and reproductive health services.[169] It urged Mexico to investigate cases of forced sterilizations of girls, adolescents and women with disabilities and to guarantee their access to justice and reparation.[170]

4. Minorities and indigenous peoples[171]

90. Mexico had recognized that its indigenous population remained highly vulnerable. It had developed a number of mechanisms to promote indigenous people's access to justice in order to reduce that vulnerability.[172] The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples urged Mexico to achieve an equal relationship with indigenous peoples, in order to end human rights abuses. She expressed concern regarding issues such as indigenous peoples' enjoyment of their right to lands and territories, political participation, access to justice and proper consultation.[173]

91. In 2014, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination had noted with satisfaction the State party's efforts to promote dialogue and consultation with indigenous peoples, but had expressed concern about the effectiveness of these consultations and the failure to implement legislative reforms that would protect indigenous peoples' right to be consulted.[174] Although protocols for action on prior consultation had been issued, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that they may not have been systematically implemented, partly owing to their non-binding nature.[175]

92. Mexico acknowledged to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination that, despite the progress made, more efforts were needed to promote awareness and recognition of people of African descent in Mexico.[176] In 2014, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination had urged the State party to make further efforts to recognize the Afro-Mexican population.[177]

5. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[178]

93. The Committee on Migrant Workers noted that Mexico, as a country of origin, transit, destination and return, faced many significant challenges in protecting migrant workers' rights.[179] In that regard, it welcomed the Migration Act and a number of institutional and policy measures, including the 2014–2018 Special Migration Programme, the Special Unit for the Investigation of Crimes against Migrants (2015) and the Mexican External Support Mechanism for Search and Investigation.[180]

94. OHCHR applauded the Government's efforts to provide increased support to Mexican migrants abroad.[181]

95. The Committee on Migrant Workers noted with concern the significant increase in crimes against migrants and was particularly concerned by violence against children and adolescents from third countries while in transit through Mexico and their labour exploitation in the south of the country.[182] The Special Rapporteur on summary executions noted the measures adopted at the local, federal and regional levels to assist transiting migrants, but regretted that the situation of migrants had been affected by the Southern Border Plan.[183]

96. The Committee on Migrant Workers and OHCHR noted with concern that detention of migrants was an automatic measure and that insufficient information was provided to migrants regarding the grounds for their detention or their rights and the available remedies.[184] The Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture noted the disparities between the different detention sites for migrants that had been visited.[185] The Committee on Migrant Workers urged Mexico to ensure due process guarantees in migration-related detention procedures and guarantee migrants their right of access to justice.[186]

97. The same Committee was very concerned about the application of the so-called voluntary assisted return, with no legal assistance or adequate information. It recommended that Mexico prevent the expulsion of migrants and provide alternatives to expulsion or return.[187]

98. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the lack of adequate measures to identify, assist and protect asylum-seeking and refugee children, and the prolonged detention of asylum-seeking children.[188]

99. UNHCR noted that Mexico had committed to expand the scope of programmes on alternative measures to detention to asylum seekers, expand access to basic services, such as through their incorporation in the public health-care system, and to carry out information and awareness-raising campaigns on the asylum procedure. UNHCR commended Mexico for its undertaking to strengthen the Mexican Refugee Agency and the establishment in 2015 of the Special Unit for the Investigation of Crimes against Migrant Persons within the Attorney General's Office.[189]

Notes

[1] Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Mexico will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/LACRegion/Pages/MXIndex.aspx.
[2] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.1–148.10.
[3] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 74, E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 71, A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 6, and www.ohchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=780:la-onu-dh-exhorta-al-estado-mexicano-a-ratificar-el-protocolo-facultativo-del-pacto-internacional-de-derechos-economicos-sociales-y-culturales&Itemid=265.
[4] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 73, E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 72, and A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 6.
[5] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 12, E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 33 (d), and UN-Women submission for the universal periodic review of Mexico, para. 31.
[6] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 64 (e).
[7] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 12. See also UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Mexico, p. 3.
[8] UNHCR submission, p. 3.
[9] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 11.
[10] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 14, A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 6, and http://www.ohchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=1032:la-onu-dh-saluda-la-aprobacion-de-la-ley-general-sobre-desaparicion-de-personas&Itemid=265. See also CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 74, A/69/56, para. 24, and CED/C/MEX/CO/1/Add.2, para. 5.
[11] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 11.
[12] See A/72/56, para. 52. See also A/68/56, paras. 43–54, A/69/56, paras. 45–52, A/70/56, paras. 51 and 65–68, and A/71/56, paras. 59–60.
[13] See A/70/56, paras. 65–68.
[14] See www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/LACRegion/Pages/MXSummary1314.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21216&LangID=E.
[15] OHCHR, "Management", in *OHCHR Report 2015*, p. 57. See also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16578&LangID=E.
[16] OHCHR, "Funding" and "Funds administered by OHCHR", in *OHCHR Report 2016*, pp. 79 and 116–117, in OHCHR Report 2015, pp. 61, 65, 94 and 98, and in *OHCHR Report 2014*, pp. 63, 67 and 100–101.
[17] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.11–148.16, 148.28–148.35, 148.38–148.39 and 148.101.
[18] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 5 (b), CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 4 (d), E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 3, and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 5 (c).
[19] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 5 (d) and 45, and E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 3. See also CAT/C/MEX/CO/5-6/Add.1, para. 5.
[20] See CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 62.
[21] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 37.
[22] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 94.
[23] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.21, 148.39, 148.41 and 148.146.
[24] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 4 (b), CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 4 (b), CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 25, and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 4 (d).
[25] See CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 4 (g), and CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 15.
[26] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 18.
[27] See CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.1, para. 26.
[28] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 15–16 (a).
[29] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, paras. 25–26, and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 11 (b).
[30] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 62.
[31] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 75.
[32] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/25/7, para. 148.108.
[33] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 51–52 (a)–(b).
[34] See A/HRC/35/32/Add.2, paras. 5, 7 and 15.
[35] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 11.
[36] See A/HRC/35/32/Add.2, para. 108 (g), and A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 119 (a).
[37] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.19–148.20, 148.48–148.62, 148.65, 148.90–148.91, 148.97 and 148.102.
[38] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 15.
[39] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, paras. 7 and 20.
[40] See A/HRC/38/35/Add.2.
[41] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 21–22 (b)–(c).

[42] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=1066:onu-dh-la-ley-de-seguridad-interior-consolida-un-modelo-de-seguridad-que-no-ha-dado-los-resultados-esperados&Itemid=265. See also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22492&LangID=E, www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22535&LangID=E and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22772&LangID=E.

[43] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, paras. 12–13, and A/HRC/38/35/Add.2. See also www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22535&LangID=E.

[44] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 10. See also CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 21 (a), A/70/56, paras. 65–68, and A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 18.

[45] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=1032:la-onu-dh-saluda-la-aprobacion-de-la-ley-general-sobre-desaparicion-de-personas&Itemid=265.

[46] See CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 4 (a), CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 6 (a), and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22588&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 11, and http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22772&LangID=E.

[47] See A/HRC/28/68/Add.3, paras. 23–25. See also CAT/OP/MEX/2, paras. 20–33 and 39–41, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.

[48] See A/HRC/28/68/Add.3, para. 84.

[49] See CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 32, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.

[50] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23055&LangID=E.

[51] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=959:la-onu-dh-felicita-al-congreso-de-la-union-por-la-aprobacion-de-la-ley-general-de-tortura&Itemid=265 and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22772&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 11, CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 4 (c), CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 6 (b), CED/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 15–16, CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 31 (a), and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/7-8/Add.1, p. 4.

[52] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=868:la-onu-dh-saluda-la-nueva-ley-de-ejecucion-penal-y-llama-a-su-implementacion-efectiva&Itemid=265. See also CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 6 (d).

[53] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 61. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 49.

[54] See CAT/OP/MEX/2, paras. 68–77, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.

[55] See CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 8, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1. See also CAT/C/55/D/500/2012, para. 17.5.

[56] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=1109:la-onu-dh-saluda-la-aprobacion del-proyecto-de-reforma-constitucional-para-la-eliminacion-del-arraigo-en-mexico&Itemid=265.

[57] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.17–148.18, 148.63–148.64, 148.92–148.96, 148.99–148.100, 148.103–148.109, 148.111–148.113 and 148.137.

[58] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 25. See also CED/C/MEX/CO/1/Add.2, paras. 68–73, and OHCHR, "Highlights of results", in *OHCHR Report 2016*, p. 45.

[59] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 10, and A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 11. See also CAT/C/MEX/CO/5-6/Add.1, para. 182.

[60] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=843:onu-dh-mexico-el-nuevo-sistema-penal-oportunidad-historica-para-erradicar-la-tortura-y-proteger-a-las-victimas&Itemid=265. See also CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 6 (c).

[61] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 48. See also CED/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 27–28, CED/C/MEX/CO/1/Add.2, paras. 74–90, CED/C/11/2, p. 14, and CED/C/MEX/CO/1/Add.1, paras. 30–31 and 39.

[62] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 32–33.

[63] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 44.

[64] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 5 (c) and 38, CAT/C/MEX/CO/5-6/Add.1, para. 119, CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 6 (g), and CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 5 (b). See also CAT/OP/MEX/1/Add.2, para. 64.

[65] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 38, and CAT/C/MEX/CO/5-6/Add.1, para. 121. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/7-8/Add.1, p. 7.

[66] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 38.

[67] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, paras. 31–32 (d)–(e).

[68] UNHCR submission, p. 3.

[69] See UN-Women submission, paras. 17–18.

[70] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 32. See also CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 65, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.

[71] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=843:onu-dh-mexico-el-nuevo-sistema-penal-oportunidad-historica-para-erradicar-la-tortura-y-proteger-a-las-victimas&Itemid=265.

[72] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22772&LangID=E. See also CAT/OP/MEX/2, paras. 44 and 51–52, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.
[73] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, paras. 37–39. See also CAT/OP/MEX/2, paras. 53–54, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.
[74] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 6.
[75] Ibid., para. 16.
[76] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 13 (d) and 14 (e).
[77] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.22 and 148.115–148.136.
[78] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, paras. 22–30 and 33–37. See also A/HRC/38/35/Add.2.
[79] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, paras. 7–8. See also A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 16.
[80] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 30–31 (a)–(b) and (d).
[81] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, paras. 21–22.
[82] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, paras. 52–58. See also A/HRC/38/35/Add.2 and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 27–28.
[83] See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3343978.
[84] See A/HRC/38/35/Add.2.
[85] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 30, A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, paras. 76–83, and A/HRC/38/35/Add.2. See also CAT/C/MEX/CO/5-6/Add.1, para. 149.
[86] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22489&LangID=E.
[87] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, paras. 7–8. See also OHCHR, "Highlights of results", in *OHCHR Report 2016*, p. 40, A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 115 (l), and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 28.
[88] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=990:llama-onu-dh-a-garantizar-una-investigacion-efectiva-de-los-casos-de-espionaje-y-acoso-contra-periodistas-y-personas-defensoras-de-derechos-humanos&Itemid=265.
[89] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 41.
[90] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21892&LangID=E.
[91] Letter from the Human Rights Committee to the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 3 April 2013, p. 1, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/MEX/INT_CCPR_FUL_MEX_17120_S.pdf (accessed on 5 March 2018).
[92] See A/HRC/38/35/Add.2.
[93] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.25 and 148.84–148.89.
[94] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, paras. 5 and 15. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 29.
[95] See CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 29 (a) and (e) and 30.
[96] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 69 (c) and 70 (d)–(e).
[97] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 21.
[98] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/25/7, para. 148.114.
[99] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 22.
[100] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/25/7, para. 148.139.
[101] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 32. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 45–46.
[102] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 25 (a).
[103] Ibid., para. 26. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 39.
[104] See UN-Women submission, para. 31.
[105] Ibid., para. 27. See also E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 26.
[106] See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3296225.
[107] See CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 39–40.
[108] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, paras. 32–33.
[109] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/25/7, para. 148.149.
[110] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 30.
[111] Ibid., para. 38.
[112] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.26 and 148.140–148.152.
[113] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 45. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 43.
[114] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 53–54.
[115] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 49.
[116] Ibid., para. 50.
[117] Ibid., para. 57. See also CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 53–54 (a)–(c).
[118] UNHCR submission, p. 5.
[119] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.153–148.157.
[120] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 60 (a). See also CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 47 (a) and (c) and 48 (a).
[121] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 47 (b) and 49 (a)–(b).
[122] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 62, and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 41.
[123] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 50 (c). See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 41–42.

[124] See CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 41.
[125] UNHCR submission, p. 2.
[126] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.36 and 148.158–148.163.
[127] See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Mexico, paras. 11–13.
[128] Ibid., para. 21.
[129] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 66 (a).
[130] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 55 (a)–(c) and 56 (a)–(c).
[131] Ibid., paras. 45 and 55 (d).
[132] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.23–148.24, 148.40, 148.42–148.47, 148.66–148.80 and 148.138–148.139.
[133] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 17–18. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 13–14 and 19–20.
[134] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 21 (c) and 22 (c).
[135] See UN-Women submission, paras. 1 and 3. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 4 (e), 12 (a), 15–16 and 23.
[136] See CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 4 (h), and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 5 (d).
[137] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 31 (b) and17, CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 33, and E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 39. See also A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 51.
[138] See CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 15–16.
[139] See UN-Women submission, para. 12. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 47.
[140] UNHCR submission, p. 4.
[141] See CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 17.
[142] See UN-Women submission, para. 24.
[143] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.37, 148.81–148.83 and 148.110.
[144] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 55. See also CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 6 (e).
[145] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 7.
[146] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 6 (f)–(g).
[147] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 5 (a), and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 5 (g).
[148] See CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 38 (b).
[149] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 39 (c)–(d) and 40 (b)–(e).
[150] Ibid., paras. 37–38. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 51.
[151] See UN-Women submission, para. 15.
[152] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 33–34 (a), (d) and (f). See also para. 31 (c).
[153] Ibid., paras. 35–36 (a)–(b).
[154] Ibid., paras. 65–66 (b)–(c).
[155] Ibid., paras. 63–64 (a)–(b).
[156] Ibid., para. 29. See also para. 71 (b).
[157] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 60.
[158] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 27–28. See also CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 42.
[159] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.27 and 148.164–148.165.
[160] See CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 4 (e)–(f) and (i). See also CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 5 (c), and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 5 (e).
[161] See CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 9.
[162] Ibid., para. 6.
[163] Ibid., paras. 35–36 (a) and (b). See also CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 45 (a) and 46 (a).
[164] See CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 19–20 (d).
[165] Ibid., paras. 27–28 (a).
[166] Ibid., paras. 55–56.
[167] Ibid., paras. 51 (a), (c) and (e) and 52 (a)–(b).
[168] Ibid., paras. 47–48. See also CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 45 (a) and (d)–(e) and 46 (a) and (e).
[169] See CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 49–50 (b).
[170] Ibid., paras. 37–38. See also CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 45 (b)–46 (c).
[171] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.166–148.172.
[172] See CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.1, para. 41, and CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.2, para. 41. See also CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.1, para. 35, CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.2, para. 35, and A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 66.
[173] See www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22417&LangID=E.
[174] Letter dated 26 September 2014 from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2. Available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CERD/Shared%20Documents/MEX/INT_CERD_FUL_MEX_18412_S.pdf (accessed on 5 March 2018). See also CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.1, paras. *33–34*, and *CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.2, paras. 33–34.*
[175] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 12. See also CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.1, para. 38, and CERD/C/MEX/CO/16 17/Add.2, para. 38.

[176] See CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.1, para. 31, and CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.2, para. 31. See also CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.1, para. 5, and CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.2, para. 5.

[177] Letter dated 26 September 2014 from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 1. Available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CERD/Shared%20Documents/MEX/INT_CERD_FUL_MEX_18412_S.pdf (accessed on 5 March 2018).

[178] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.173–148.176.

[179] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 3. See also A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 74.

[180] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, paras. 5 (c) and 6. See also CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 4 (j), and CED/C/MEX/CO/1/Add.1, paras. 16–17.

[181] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21216&LangID=E.

[182] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, paras. 35 and 55 (e). See also CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 23.

[183] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 54. See also CED/C/MEX/CO/1/Add.1, para. 27.

[184] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 39. See also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22772&LangID=E, CAT/OP/MEX/2, paras. 86–93, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.

[185] See CAT/OP/MEX/2, paras. 86–93, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.

[186] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 40 (a) and (d).

[187] Ibid., paras. 43–44 (b)–(c).

[188] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 57 (a)–(b).

[189] UNHCR submission, p. 2.